

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX, No. 148

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Admission—MUSICIANS—CONCERT—MORNING. CAL—DELICATE GROUND. EVENING—DANCE AND FETTER—POOR GENIUS—LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—INGRAM—IRISH TOWN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LORD CHILD—BETTER ENTERTAINMENT—FOUR SLAVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MARTINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—BLACK DEVILS—FORT OF HONOR—WANDERING MINSTREL—SLEET.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—ROUGH DIAMOND—MARTINELLO.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Astor—MAN AND THE TIGER—LOVE AND THE CORN—THE LITTLE MAN OF THE TOWN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanic's Hall—62 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 439 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 330 Broadway—PANDORA OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 63 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

Notice to Carriers.

The carriers of the New York Herald must bear in mind that all "routes" belong to the proprietor of this establishment. None are to be sold. All changes in the delivery of the Herald are made by ourselves. No other will be recognized.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Herald printed in English and French will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL: John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East. LONDON: Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS: Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

There are now no doubts as to the result of the Virginia election. Mr. Wise will have quite ten thousand majority, and it is not probable that his majority will equal that of General Pierce, in 1852. The friends of Mr. Wise in Washington last night fired one hundred guns in honor of the victory. On Thursday evening Old Tammany is to be illuminated, a hundred guns will be fired, the bands and so forth are expected to fuse amid the noise and confusion, and the Maine Liquor law will be ineffectually thrown overboard for one night at least. Meanwhile, Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor elect of the Old Dominion, has gone down to Accomac to reside.

The steamship Pacific is now in her tenth day out from Liverpool. She will bring European advices to the 19th inst.—one week later than those received previously.

The steamer Empire City arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana, bringing news from the latter place to the 23d inst., seven days later than previously received. Our correspondent at Havana writing on the 23d, announced the return of the Captain General from his tour of official inspection in the province, highly pleased with the result. The United States frigate Constitution has arrived there, on her return from a two years cruise on the Coast of Africa—during all this time the vessel only lost two men—out of a crew of nearly five hundred—of whom was accidentally drowned, and the other died of pulmonary disease. This is an unprecedented fact in naval medical records, and shows that in the maintenance of discipline and sanitary police arrangements the officers of the old ship are worthy of their predecessors in command, whilst it was evident, from the animus of the crew, that they were ready, if requisite, to sustain her well-earned fame. The Constitution sailed for Key West on 21st instant, and the San Jacinto arrived at Havana from Key West on the 19th. The health of the island was good. The market for sugar was quiet. The increased duty on sugars in Great Britain had not materially affected prices. The stock in Havana is about 200,000 boxes, and at Matanzas about 40,000 boxes. Molasses was in brisk demand at fair rates, holders demanding an advance.

We give elsewhere accounts of three tornadoes of unparalleled violence which have passed over different sections of the country recently. The first occurred on the evening of the 15th inst., in Lapeer county, Michigan, and came from a westerly direction; the next at Cedar Town, Ga., on the 15th, the wind travelling from northwest to southeast; and the third in Cook county, Ill., which passed swiftly along near the ground, describing a semicircle towards the southeast. These whirlwinds were of incredible force, exceeding in destructiveness those peculiar to the tropics.

The cotton market continued active yesterday, and the sales reached from 4,000 to 5,000 bales, part in transitu. Prices tended in favor of sellers. Common to good grades of all brands of flour, except Southern, which was scarce, was 12½ cents per bush. lower. A sale of Michigan white wheat was made on private terms. Corn was more plenty, and prices lower. Pork was easier, while other provisions were without change of moment. Coffee sold to a fair extent, but the turn of the market was in favor of purchasers. Corn was engaged to Liverpool at 3½d., and for Sea Island. Roin and tar were pretty freely shipped to English ports at steady rates. To Continental ports, engagements moderate, but at steady quotations.

Burglaries are alarmingly on the increase in this vicinity. Between Saturday evening and Sunday night four dwellings were robbed in Jersey City and two in Williamsburg. During church hours appears to be the favorite time for the depredators to practice their rascality. Let the police be on the alert.

It has been ascertained that 1,574 foreigners have returned to Europe from this port alone since the first of April last.

The coroner's inquest held yesterday upon the body of Hugh Donnelly, who was killed in a fight in Mulberry street, on Saturday, resulted in a verdict against James Gillen. After the usual interludes, Gillen was committed to the Tombs to answer for the alleged homicide.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper an able article explanatory and defensive of the late act of Congress providing for the reform of that important arm of the national defence—the navy. The communication will be found no less interesting to the general reader than to the professional one.

From Lisbon (Portugal), April 29, we learn that the grape disease has again made its appearance in many parts, more especially in the provinces of Alentejo, Estremadura, Beira and Minho. Near Lisbon all the young buds and branches were covered with fungus, and in the vicinity of Oporto the vines

betrayed greater indications of disease than those which existed last year. The vines generally in the port wine districts of the Alto-Douro appeared to be in a healthy state. The orange and lemon trees, in addition to the black blight with which they have been attacked, were injured in the roots by a worm, which was destroying them. In the olive groves a new disease, caused by the settlement of myriads of flies, had presented itself. The potato plant looked remarkably healthy, but many other roots presented indications of disease.

The Virginia Election—The Result—The Lesson to be Known.

With the defeat of their favorite candidate and their false expectations in Virginia, the new American party will hardly be puzzled to discover the causes of the disaster. They will readily perceive that the South are not prepared to coalesce with any party, upon any professions, which has so strongly committed itself in the North to the abolition propaganda as this new American party. They will perceive that parties are judged in the South by their acts, and not by their local professions; by their official conduct, and not by the cabalistic touchstone of the "third degree."

This new party entered into the Virginia canvass full of confidence and enthusiasm. The field was inviting. Demoralized and broken up everywhere else by a faithless and feeble administration, it was supposed that the democracy were paralyzed in Virginia. And so they were; and the Know Nothings might have revolutionized the State had they been equal to the magnitude and important bearings of the contest, and had they shaped their line of action in the Northern States accordingly. But the Order in the North seem to have acted, from first to last, as if they had but one special object in view—the destruction of their party in the South. At the outset of this late Virginia canvass, the Know Nothings there had the encouraging assistance given them of the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate by Know Nothing votes. This was followed up by a series of anti-slavery resolutions in the New York and other Northern Legislatures, more or less known Nothing in their composition, sufficient to give to Mr. Wise the staple of his stump speeches throughout the State. This made the work of the Virginia lodges an uphill business; yet they might have overcome these impediments but for the perfidious, disorganizing and treasonable proceedings of the Massachusetts Praise-God-Baroness Legislature.

Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the Know Nothings have done so well among the sensitive and intelligent slaveholding people of Virginia. That people knew that the Massachusetts Legislature was almost unanimously Know Nothing—they were aware that the sedition nigger worshippers who called for the removal of Judge Loring, who were guilty of the Hiss Nunery Committee, who elected Gen. Wilson, the abolitionist, to the place in the Senate once occupied by Daniel Webster, who passed over their Governor's veto the atrocious nullification act against the Fugitive Slave laws, were the chosen representatives of this misnamed American party of Massachusetts. The people of Virginia knew all this, and yet they have given a larger vote, we dare say, for the Know Nothing ticket than has ever been given to any ticket opposed to the democratic party. They gave this vote under the belief that this new party was progressing to a healthy national organization, in spite of the Praise-God-Baroness Legislature of the old Bay State. Had the late New York State Council boldly repudiated and cast off their Massachusetts brethren, and openly denounced, in a conservative proclamation, the seditious doctrines of Senator Wilson, they might have carried Virginia. But they were content to patch up their constitution and ritual, their signs, and grips, and passwords, while the rampant disunion speech spoken by their brother, Senator Wilson, in this city, and the abominable doings of their brethren in Massachusetts, were permitted, without a word of dissent, to work out their natural consequences in the merciless hands of Henry A. Wise.

It was somewhat remarkable that, after the repeated friendly admonitions thrown out from various sources, including the columns of this journal, of the necessity devolving upon our State Council to make a diversion in favor of Flournoy, that they should so entirely disregard the matter as scarcely to give it a moment's consideration. Now the threat of Gen. Wilson, that "any party in the North which shall attempt to ignore the slavery question, shall be killed off," stares our New York "Americans" and the Philadelphia National Council in the face. What is to be done? We understand that Senator Wilson and the Order in Massachusetts will most probably be expelled from the American party as a national organization. This will be a good beginning. The next essential step will be a substantial Live Oak national platform, not limited to subscribers and "the dark lantern," but published to all the world in the face of day, after the good example of Council No. 12, of the Fifteenth ward of this city.

There are materials enough, and issues enough, and time enough yet for the organization of a great national American party. The crisis is favorable for a thorough-going revolution—the people are willing—they have been moving in this direction, even in Virginia; but they of the South are not prepared to strike in the dark. The Philadelphia National Council is called upon from Virginia for something more than the modification of secret rituals and constitutions.

HON. JOHN WESTWORTH ON GEORGE SANDERS.—MR. PIERCE'S TREACHERY.—In another part of this paper will be found a very funny article about George Sanders, from the Chicago Democrat. The editor, Hon. John Westworth, a conspicuous member of Congress for two or three terms, and cheek by jowl with Judge Douglas, and nearly all the other members of both houses in the little intrigues for the spoils, is a competent witness in this case. He says, among other things, that on the appeal of Judge Douglas, (who had been the special candidate of Sanders) and the Democratic Review for the Presidency "Young America" was appointed Consul to London, and that then "Gen. Pierce and all his Cabinet went to work and had him rejected." So says John Westworth. And who doubts it? Look at Soule, Buchanan and Mason, prostrated by the same double dealing and treachery. What's the use, then, of waiting any longer? Let George Sanders issue at once his "proclamation to the people of the United States on the Presidency" as it is and as it ought to be. The Virginia election calls for action on all sides.

The Protocols of the Vienna Conference.

We published on Sunday the last chapter of the History of Europe, in the shape of several protocols of conferences held at Vienna in the month of April last between the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia and Turkey. The object of those conferences and their result have been for some time notorious here as elsewhere. But the details of the proceedings and the arguments used by the plenipotentiaries are not the less curious and instructive.

The main point at issue, as is known, was the power of Russia in the Black Sea. The plenipotentiaries of Turkey, Great Britain and France argued that so long as Russia had the power to launch therein a fleet of unlimited strength—which could be filled with an army equally powerful—Turkey could not be considered as safe. They therefore proposed, by way of securing the position of the Sublime Porte, that the Russian force in the Black Sea should be restricted to four vessels, and that each of the contracting Powers should have two—of the same force as the Russians—in the same waters. This proposition, which was expressed in detail in Annex B to Protocol No. 11, was warmly urged on Russia by Lord John Russell, M. Drouyn de L'Hay, and the Turkish envoys. It was not accepted, Prince Gortschakoff declaring that no first class Power would submit to such terms until it had been weakened by a series of defeats. The conference then seemed virtually at an end. The Russian plenipotentiaries, however, brought forward on two distinct occasions proposals which in their opinion were sufficient to satisfy the Western Powers and to reassure Turkey. The first of these, which is not couched in diplomatic form, unless, indeed, the Russians intended to carry out Prince Talleyrand's idea about the object of language, is obscure and not easily understood. The point appears to be that Russia offered to admit Turkey into the comity of European nations; which admission, according to Prince Gortschakoff, authorizes all European Powers to take up arms in her defence when assailed. The Russian Plenipotentiaries regarded this admission as amply sufficient for the protection of Turkey, without regard to the force which the Russians might have in the Black Sea. By their second proposal, the Russians offered to authorize the Sultan whenever he should feel alarmed for his dominions, to open the Dardanelles to the fleets of his allies: the Strait being usually in time of peace, closed to foreign men of war. Neither of these proposals met the views of the Turkish or Western envoys, and the conference accordingly broke up.

There is plenty of material for reflection in these proposals and counter proposals. In the first place, it is to be noted that the Russians, though they say they are interested in the preservation of Turkish independence, do not disguise very adroitly—if indeed they seek disguise at all—their designs on the dominions of the Porte. Gortschakoff expressly refused to give any territorial guarantee of the integrity of the Porte, insisting on this explanation being added to his adhesion to Protocol No. 11. This is as much as to say that Russia perseveres in the policy she has pursued since Peter the Great and Catherine, and looks ultimately to the absorption of Turkey by piece-meal.

On the other hand, though the reasoning of the Russians to prove that Turkey cannot be menaced because Russia cannot conveniently build a large fleet in the Black Sea is manifestly futile and intended to deceive, the argument that the Mediterranean is as pregnant with danger to Turkey as the Black Sea, is not devoid of weight. As Gortschakoff says, if Turkey's safety requires the curtailment of the Russian force in the Black Sea—that is to say at Sebastopol—why not likewise the curtailment of the French and English force in the Mediterranean, at Malta, Toulon, Algiers and Corfu? The latter are in fact nearer Constantinople than the former, and might be as anxious to molest it.

It is difficult to understand how the Allies, if they sought nothing but the security of Turkey, refused the last proposal which Gortschakoff made at the final conference on 26th April. It was—as stated above—to the effect that the Sultan might throw open the Dardanelles to his allies' fleets whenever he fancied himself in danger. This agreement appears all but impossible. The Western Powers could desire. If they have sufficient interest in the statu quo in Turkey to fight for its preservation, what more do they want than the right of placing themselves—without a declaration of war—in such a position as to defeat any designs that Russia might entertain, as the experience of the last twelve months has proved? The inference is strong, from their rejection of the offer, that it is the humiliation of Russia and not the security of Turkey they seek.

Two remarks in the conference, relating to Austria, are of interest. In the course of the discussion on the proposal of the Western Powers—

Prince Gortschakoff inquired of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, if the limitation of the Russian force in the Black Sea, which Count Buol had admitted to be an exception to a general principle recognized by himself, were in his opinion to be accomplished by means of coercion, in case Russia were to refuse to concur in it spontaneously.

In answering this question, Count Buol declares that Austria, for the present, supports the project under discussion by recommending it to the adoption of Russia; but that in other respects he must reserve for the Emperor his master's full liberty as to the choice of means by which he may consider it expedient eventually to give his support to this proposition.

M. de Tittot, likewise, the other Russian plenipotentiary, took occasion to observe that Russia "was not the adversary of Austria," and that a wide distinction must be drawn between a belligerent Power like France or England, and an ally that has not gone to war, like Austria. These straws serve to confirm the impression that has all along been received here—namely—that Austria does not intend to become "the adversary of Russia"—that her occupation of the Principalities did not seem an act of hostility to Russia—and that she will not under any circumstances join the Allies in the field. Her acquiescence in the terms offered by the Allies is easily understood: as Russia's neighbor she is even more interested than they in diminishing her power if it can be done without making an enemy of her.

In fine, the conference, like most similar assemblages, was a humbug. Nobody said what he meant, or meant all he said. The truth is that Russia has no notion of waiving her designs upon Turkey; though an attack by a superior force might compel her to defer them for the present; and that England and France care very little about Turkey, which is already a protectorate of theirs and is likely to be hereafter a source of great embarrassment to them; but want simply to check the growing power of Russia by stipulating that she shall limit

her naval force. Such views are of course irreconcilable and hence the necessity of leaving the decision to the arbitrament of "infallible artillery."

Henry A. Wise and Extra Billy Smith.

Mr. Wise went into this late Virginia canvass under peculiar disadvantages. He had the dead weight of a condemned administration to carry upon his shoulders, the antecedents against him of the most violent, active and destructive enemy of the democratic party that was ever sent to Congress from the State, the prestige of a new and hitherto invincible party to grapple with, and defections and prejudices in the democratic ranks sufficient of themselves to dishearten any other man than Wise. As examples, Messrs. Mason and Hunter, of the Senate, although they took the field for the party, they had little or nothing to say for Mr. Wise. His success might throw them into the shade, and they are ambitious of further promotion. Mr. Bayly, too, the member from Accomac, was decidedly jealous of his neighbor, and took no pains to disguise the fact. Mr. McMullen, of the southwestern part of the State, an old democratic Bourbon, had also his active prejudices against Mr. Wise. Besides these, there were other democrats, some of them on the American State ticket, who, soured by repeated disappointments, had seized what they thought the golden opportunity for a revolution.

But the most striking example of open mutiny in the democratic camp is the case of Extra Billy Smith. During the administration of Martin Van Buren, Mr. Wise was the active whig leader in Congress in the getting up and prosecution of those committees of investigation which resulted in the disclosure of that catalogue of defalcations and extravagances that contributed so largely to the overwhelming defeat of "the little Magician" in 1840. Among these disclosures it was found that the Post Office department had expended an unusual amount of the public money in various ways, and especially in the way of extra allowances to mail contractors. Conspicuous among these contractors and those extras received, was Mr. William Smith, in charge of several mail routes in Virginia. Hence his title of Extra Billy. These extras, however, being accepted by the people as fair business operations, did not injure the party standing of Mr. Smith, but rather helped him than otherwise, in bringing him forward more prominently to the public eye. Some years after he was elected Governor of the State; then he went to California on a venture; but after a year or so, returning to Virginia, he was returned to this last Congress from his old bailiwick as an independent democratic candidate. He was an aspirant for the Staunton democratic nomination for Governor; but, although willing to give way to almost any other man, he was not prepared to knock under—he a democratic veteran—to this "whig renegade"—"this new comer," Henry A. Wise. Consequently, as a democrat, he took the stump in opposition to Mr. Wise, and was thus one of the most efficient agents of the opposition side.

The result is very curious. Mr. Wise rides rough-shod over all obstructions, in spite of Extra Billy, while Extra Billy, as by the common consent of both parties, is permitted to have a whole Congressional district to himself. He seems to have been the only Know Nothing Congressional candidate elected, and he is not one of their party. It remains, therefore, a sort of drawn battle between Mr. Wise and Extra Billy; and we can't conceive how the matter is to be finally settled, except in a trial for the Presidency—Mr. Wise for the democracy and Extra Billy for the Know Nothings; that is to say, if Live Oak George Law, Gen. Sam Houston, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Crittenden, Gen. Wilson and Commodore Stockton and others are all agreed. "Selling off at cost."

THE AMERICAN ORGAN AT WASHINGTON.—HO! FOR KANSAS.—This paper, established by the proprietors as the national organ of the American party, with an eye, perhaps, to the public printing of the next Congress, has, we suspect, been a losing concern, and especially on the Virginia election. The question now arises, will it be worth while to continue the publication of this American Organ any longer? for without government pay of some kind a daily paper cannot pay expenses in Washington. The Organ calls upon the Order in the District of Columbia to secure in the coming election in the federal city, the Corporation Councils and officers; but even if that be done, the paper from that source will be but a drop in the bucket. We would therefore modestly suggest to our Washington cotemporary in question, unless there should be a national re-organization of the Know Nothings at Philadelphia, the propriety of moving his establishment out to Kansas—new country, rapidly filling up; and between the Missourians and Massachusetts free soil emigrants there is a fine opening out there for the Know Nothings to cut in and carry off the spoils. Washington is overdone with newspapers—spoils all absorbed. Kansas is the place for the American Organ.

THE MAIN QUESTION.—What will the Know Nothings of the North now do? That is the question, and the main question. Will they, since the loss of their first regular pitched battle in the South, give it up and strike hands with the free soilers and abolitionists in a joint stock coalition for a sectional campaign? or will they, taking courage and counsel from defeat, boldly separate themselves from their anti-slavery affiliations, and manfully command the support of the South in a sound and healthy reconstruction of their party and their principles? This will be the main question for the National Council at Philadelphia on the fifth of June.

TO THE PARK!—TO THE PARK!—RESURRECTION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Read the democratic proclamation in another column, for a grand blow out of the democracy, in honor of the Virginia election and Henry A. Wise, on Thursday next. We are not informed to a certainty that John Van Buren will address the crowd, or that Mayor Wood will review the resuscitated democracy; but independently of these things we may expect a highly interesting and important glorification. Harsh and soft, to the rescue. The liquor law is now a secondary question.

CONCERT AT THE ASTORUM, BROOKLYN.—This evening a concert will be given at the Astorum by Mr. Franz, the popular tenor of the Seguin and Thillon opera companies. Mr. Franz will be assisted by Miss C. Lehmann, Mrs. Georgiana Stuart, Miss Camille Unger, Signor Bernadoni and Mr. Allen Irving. The programme includes choice morceaux of English and Italian music.

The Niagara Falls Gazette publishes the by laws of that village, and remarks—"It will be seen that the trustees have 'fenced in' the runners, hackmen and guides. Travellers will not now complain of being charged sixteen to twenty five dollars for two or three hours' ride. Gentlemen shoppers will place look out for breakers."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1855. The returns of official and reported majorities in 107 counties foot up as follows:—Wise, 10,002; Flournoy, 11,546—majority for Wise, 7,384. There are yet 36 counties to hear from, which gave Pierce 1,100 majority.

Flournoy's majority in Accomac county is 110. The friends of Mr. Wise are now firing from the Capitol, one hundred guns in honor of the election of Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise left for Accomac at three o'clock this afternoon. His majorities continue to roll in. Caswell county gives him 900 majority; Russell county, 350; Crayton county, 290; Carroll county, 280; aggregate, in Little Tennessee district, "McMullen's," 3,100.

From Washington.

THE NEW NATIONAL ARMOY—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PAID CARRIAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1855.

The President, members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and a full regiment of the district militia, are now engaged in breaking the ground for the National Armory, on the public ground between the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institute.

The Post Office Department has received information that a post office will be established at the Palace of the Universal Exhibition, Paris, for the convenience of foreign visitors, and that all letters can be addressed there.

The Know Nothings of Maine.

BANOR, May 28, 1855.

The announcement last week that Samuel C. Gage had been nominated for Governor by a Know Nothing State Convention, was a hoax. No State Convention has yet been held.

Religious Anniversaries in Boston.

BOSTON, May 28, 1855.

To-day is the opening of Anniversary Week, and the numerous religious and other societies interested are numerous represented by delegates and volunteers. The meetings to-day have been mostly of a business character. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Tremont Temple this evening.

Attempted Suicide by Parks, the Murderer.

CLEVELAND, (O.) May 28, 1855.

Parks, the murderer, to be executed next week, took poison on Saturday night. The attempt at suicide was frustrated by an early discovery and the timely application of proper antidotes. To-day he has recovered from the effects of the poison, and measures have been taken to prevent the prisoner from making another attempt upon his life. He is closely watched, and has become extremely violent and abusive in his department.

Rains in Texas.

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1855.

The New Orleans papers contain Galveston dates to the 21st inst., and mention that the recent rain storms in Texas had been general throughout the State, causing great rejoicing.

Propeller J. W. Brooks Ashore.

CAPR VINCENT, N. Y., May 28, 1855.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, loaded with flour, &c., for Ogdensburg, went ashore in a fog five miles above Long Point last night, and the cargo is partially damaged by water. Vessels have gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off.

The Italian Opera in Boston.

BOSTON, May 28, 1855.

The opera of "Il Trovatore" was presented this evening at the Boston, to a crowded house, and was received with most enthusiastic applause. Every seat has already been taken for Wednesday night, when the opera will be repeated.

Fatal Accident.

UTICA, May 28, 1855.

Samuel M. Debnith was accidentally killed this afternoon while engaged in assisting to raise a bell at the Congregational meeting house. A rope broke during the operation, and the bell was precipitated to the ground, carrying Mr. B. with it.

Arrival of the Southerner.

CHARLOTTE, May 26, 1855.

The U. S. mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas Ewen, arrived here from New York at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1855.

Money easy; stocks firm; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Erie, 44½; Long Island, 44½; Reading, 44½; Morris Canal, 44½; Atlantic, 44½; Delaware & Hudson, 44½; Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, 44½; Delaware & Maryland Canal, 44½; Delaware & Pennsylvania Canal, 44½; Delaware & New York Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Jersey Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Brunswick Canal, 44½; Delaware & New England Canal, 44½; Delaware & New France Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Spain Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Italy Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Greece Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Asia Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Africa Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Europe Canal, 44½; Delaware & New America Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Oceania Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Australia Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Antarctica Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Paradise Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Elysium Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Arcadia Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Asia Minor Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Bithynia Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Macedonia Canal, 44½; Delaware & New Thracia Canal, 44½; 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